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1. By 1 January 1953, a direct teletype line between Potsdam in East Germany and Prague, Czechoslovakia, is supposed to be completed. This new teletype line is to be used for transmitting weather reports from Czechoslovakia. Through this new medium, an interchange of analyses, prognostic charts, and topographical and aerological material is supposed to be made possible between the meteorological services of the two countries. Prague intends to transmit, in addition to its own reports, the weather reports of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. This, of course, will relieve the East German Weather Service of the burden of monitoring eastern European broadcasts to obtain this same information.
2. Within the past few months, Poland has been making weather observations once every two hours rather than once an hour as is the custom in East Germany. On 31 October 1952, the Soviet Control Commission held an inquest in Potsdam for the purpose of determining just how the East German weather officials felt about the East German Weather Service adopting the Polish observation schedule. The officials of the East German Weather Service rejected the proposal for the following reasons:
 - a. According to the method now being used in Poland, the observations are made only at two-hour intervals--0200, 0400, 0600, etc. This means that only 0000, 0600, 1200, and 1800 observations of the international schedule for observations and transmissions would be used.
 - b. The adoption of this system would mean that the long established 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 synoptic charts would be eliminated.
 - c. The adoption of this new schedule would mean that the transmission of already existing broadcast programs (DUU, DIS, and DIT) would no longer be permitted. Potsdam would be allowed to broadcast collectives for only the four international observation times mentioned in (a) above and that at all other times only East German weather observations could be transmitted.
 - d. The introduction of this new schedule of observations would involve basic changes in the methods of weather map analysis and forecasting inasmuch as two of the principal tools of the analyst and forecaster have been the three hours pressure tendency and the pressure change for the past three-hour period.

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